# The People's Korea

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## President Kim Il Sung Sends Greetings to Mr. Gorbachev

*President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 1 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Mikhail S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.*

*The message says:*

I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own name extend warmest congratulations to you upon your election as president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Your election as president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR at its special session this time was a clear manifestation of the entire Soviet people's high respect for and deep trust in you as the outstanding leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The fraternal Soviet people are now striving to promote socio-economic development and deepen and develop perestroika under the leadership of the CPSU headed by you.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you greater success in your responsible work for implementing the resolutions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and resolutions of the 19th All-Union Party Conference and achieving the development and prosperity of the Soviet Union and global peace.

I am convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples which were firmly forged on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will further develop in depth through the common struggle for peace and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in accordance with the spirit agreed upon at our meetings in Moscow.

## Pyongyang on Seoul Olympics

The DPRK on Oct. 4 charged the United States, south Korea and Japan with their provocative military actions in and around Korea conducted on the pretext of the "safety of the Olympic Games." The Games ended without any "terrorist acts" or "obstructions."

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK Central Committee, in a bylined article, said that the 24th Olympic Games have been abused by the U.S. which is obsessed with a wild aggressive design and by their followers for the preparations for a war of aggression. The U.S., Japan and south Korean puppets will be unable to escape rejection and denunciation from the people at home and abroad, said the article.

It stressed:

The U.S., Japan and the south Korean government, which have been kicking up war rackets on the pretext of "Olympic safety," are now describing the concentration of their armed forces and military exercises as annual exercises which had nothing to do with the Olympics, as the Olympics came to a close.

They have carried on a frantic anti-DPRK campaign on the groundless pretext of "threat from the north" and "Olympic safety" taking advantage of the 24th Olympics as an occasion for it.

Although they mocked public opinion with the aim of creating an impression that there actually existed "obstructions," their advertisement was falsified by the facts.

As the U.S. paper The Washington Post and the commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea admitted, there were neither "obstructions to the sibility of armed provocation" by it.

The United States was prompt to use the Olympics for its military purposes.

Clamouring about "Olympic safety", the U.S. not only left the huge armed forces which had been in south Korea but also additionally sent reinforcements and sophisticated equipment there and put spurs to the buildup of combat power of the puppet army as never before.

The U.S. and their followers will be unable to conceal their criminal act of using the Olympics as a means of hastening war preparations with the baloney that the military frenzy in the East Sea of Korea had nothing to do with the Olympics.

## Foreign Ministers Back DPRK's Efforts for Reunification

Delegates to the 43rd General Assembly of the United Nations lifted up loud voices supporting the DPRK's efforts for national reunification.

Chinese foreign minister Qian Qichen, spoke at the General debate of the 43rd U.S. general assembly session on Sep. 28.

In reference to the situation in the Korean Peninsula he said:

"We are concerned about peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. China supports the reasonable proposition of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for independent and peaceful reunification of the country through consultation and dialogue and opposes any action that adds to tension on the peninsula."

When he met with Kang Sok Ju, first vice minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, on Sep. 26, he reiterated the Chinese stand against the "single or simultaneous entry into the United Nations" by the north and the south of Korea and voiced support to the efforts of the Korean people for the relaxation of tensions in the Korean Peninsula and national reunification.

The Cuban foreign minister reaffirmed the support of Cuba to the fraternal Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its struggle to make the U.S. occupation forces totally withdraw from south Korea and achieve a peaceful reunification of the country.

He expressed the belief that a reunified Korea would occupy its seat in the United Nations in a not distant future.

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

## CPRF Hits S. Korea's "Northern Policy"

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland sternly denounced with surging indignation the south Koreans who proclaimed the splittist "northern policy" as the "orientation of state policy" and are working round the clock to push it forward and scheming to plunge the country and the nation into a scourge of war and permanent division, while begging for aggressive "joint military action" with the U.S.

The CPRF Secretariat said this in its information No. 501 dated Sep. 30.

Noting that the south Korean foreign minister vociferated about the necessity of their "northern policy" and the south Korea-U.S. "joint defence system," speaking at a "meeting of most friendly nations" which was held in New York on Sep. 28 involving NATO member nations and Japan, Australia and so on, the information said:

This is an unpardonable outburst which fully represents the anti-national stand of the Roh Tae Woo group to keep the country divided at any cost and offer south Korea as a colony and military base of the U.S. for an indefinite period.

As for the south Korea-U.S. "joint defence system" much advertised by the south Korean foreign minister, it is a

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

## DPRK Prep. Com. Chairman for WFYS Elaborates on Progress of Preparations

Choe Ryong Hae, chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, spoke of the successful progress of the preparations for the festival at a news briefing for Korean and foreign reporters held on Oct. 5.

Declaring that the studies and drafting of programmes of the festival activities and preparations for the functions of different categories are being energetically made, he noted that Pyongyang is directing great efforts to the studies of the programmes for holding the festival successfully and significantly. (See details about his statement on page 6)

Saying that the opening and closing ceremonies would be held at the Rungrado Stadium, which has 150,000 seats, the chairman spoke in detail about brisk progress of material and technical preparations for the festival. He said that public facilities and means of transportation are being arranged and improved at a rapid pace.

### Nat'l Prep. Committees Formed Abroad

At the news briefing, the Korean preparatory committee chairman referred to the support and cooperation rendered by youths and students in many countries for the success of the festival.

As the preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students are now making rapid progress in the DPRK, the host country, preparatory committees have been formed in various countries in step with the preparations in the DPRK.

This year, national preparatory committees for the festival were formed in more than 80 countries, which include the Soviet Union, Australia, Chile, Syria, Spain, Bahrain, and Laos.

### For. Mass Media Cover Preparations in DPRK

Meanwhile, foreign mass media are giving wide publicity to the successful preparations for the festival in the DPRK.

They are the GDR paper Neues Deutschland, the Czechoslovak paper Mlada Fronta, the Afghan paper Hakikat Saur, the Austrian paper Volksstimme, the Zairese magazine Umoja, the Kwaiti paper Al Watan, the Ethiopian papers Al Nida and Al Safir, the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina and so forth.

## DPRK Expresses Condolences

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK on Oct. 3 sent a message of condolence to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam and the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the death of Comrade Truong Chinh.

Upon the sad news that Comrade Truong Chinh, former General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, former President of the State Council of the SRVN and advisor to the C.C., Communist Party of Viet Nam, passed away, the message said, the Central Committee of the WPK and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK express deep condolence to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, the State Council of the SRVN, the Vietnamese people and bereaved family of the deceased.

# The DPRK Defends Interests of Popular Masses (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Through the explanation by a lecturer at the Korean Revolution Museum, we could understand that the sectarian-flunkeys insisted on the "Soviet" line and "Soviet.. power to copy after the experiences of other countries mechanically and that it produced a grave after effect.

It is said that in the early period following the establishment of the guerrilla zones in the form of liberated area the sectarian-flunkeys who were accustomed to looking up to things foreign set up "Soviet" governments in some districts and tried to carry out socialist policies immediately, thereby giving tremendous losses to the revolution.

The DPRK President exposed the "Left" nature of the "Soviet" line and guided the work of establishing people's revolutionary governments energetically.

(2)

As a result, people's revolutionary governments were established in almost all the regions of guerrilla zones in a short span of time.

The Korean Revolution Museum keeps a flag which was hoisted over the roof of people's revolutionary government more than 50 years ago. Looking at the red flag carrying the letters "people's revolutionary government", we pictured in our minds the happy faces of people in the guerrilla bases who became the masters of the revolution and the government.

In Korea we saw the feature film "The Birth of a New Government". This film gives a vivid portrayal of the historical facts in those days.

Through a real and impressive picture the film shows us how President Kim Il Sung (the then Commander of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army) put forward the line of people's revolutionary government, the line of building a new government, how he fought to carry out the line and how the first people's government came into being going through trying ordeals.

Inspecting the Korean Revolution Museum, we thought that the film was based on a real story and that it was not a mere literary work but a "textbook" on the problem of power.

The establishment of people's revolutionary government in guerrilla bases – liberated areas – was a brilliant embodiment of the line of people's revolutionary government pur forward by the President; it was the birth of genuine people's government of a new type for the Chajusong of the popular masses.

It was a historical event which showed the entire Korean people the model of genuine people's government through an object and laid the firm foundations of the government to be established in the liberated country after accomplishing the historical cause of national liberation.

Thanks to these solid foundations, the Korean people could set up their people's government, strengthen it ceaselessly by their own efforts even under the complicated and difficult circumstances and accomplish the cause of founding the DPRK.

The DPRK is a most democratic government which is based on the united forces of the entire people and a genuine people's government which represents and safeguards the interests of the working people including workers and farmers.

The founding of the Republic and its brilliant history show vividly the correctness and vitality of the line of the people's revolutionary government put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

That line's correctness and significance are displayed not only in Korea but on a world-wide scale more clearly.

In our era, most countries of the world are building a new society, freed from the colonial rule of the imperialists. And, these countries are different and complex in the composition of the popular masses. Under such conditions it has become a general fact that in order to realize their Chajusong these countries have to carry out successive revolutionary tasks in many stages.

In his work "On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea" which was published recently, Secretary Kim Jong Il explains that the people's government is a highly important weapon which should be taken invariably not only in carrying out the democratic and socialist revolutions but in building an ideal society where the Chajusong of the popular masses is realized completely.

This makes us realize that the vitality of the line of the people's revolutionary government put forward by the President in the 1930s and the experience attained by him in the building of people's government are the precious asset for the realization of the cause of people's Chajusong.

With a view to stressing the significance that the idea of the building of a new government advanced by President Kim Il Sung has contributed to the cause of the Chajusong of the popular masses, we wrote this article under the title, "The Advancement of the Line of People's Revolutionary Government."

(Concluded)

# *The Great Programme for National Union (6)*

## —In Memory of the North-South Joint Conference and Mr. Kim Gu—

(Continued from the No. 1,397 issue)

He was struck with admiration from the bottom of his heart at the outstanding attraction and great leadership of the General who united as one under the banner of national ideal and patriotism all those who differed in thinking and political conception.

Following the joint conference, the General held many consultations with Messers. Kim Gu, Kim Gyu Sik, Hong Myong Hui and Cho Wan Gu in a sincere and harmonious atmosphere about definite measures for independent reunification.

During many discussion, Mr. Kim Gu again sympathized with and was fascinated by the clear-cut stand of independence and splendid plan of reunification of the General who put the fate and honour of the nation before everything else.

So, he flet he had been absolutely correct when he had come to the north, regardless of success or failure.

He had started on the journey to the north with a grim resolution to give away his own life at once if the country wanted it and to refuse his cooperation with anybody to establish a separate government for his personal convenience even if he feli dead on the 38th parallel trying to build a reunified motherland.

While he was attending the joint conference and several talks and making many inspection trips in north Korea, he was persuaded in the depths of his mind that General Kim Il Sung was the focal point of national union.

He solemnly signed and sealed the joint statement on the measures for saving the nation adopted at the consultative meeting of the leaders of political parties and organizations in north and south Korea held on April 30.

It was a confession of his soul and declaration of his patriotism to achieve the sacred cause of reunification at all costs through the unity of compatriots of the same blood by sinking differences in thinking and ideals.

### *Spirit of Independence*

During his stay Mr. Kim Gu visited and inspected many places in north Korea.

He was greatly impressed by the spirit of independence of the Koreans who under the leadership of the General were guarding the honour of the nation exercising all their rights in their own land.

The spirit of national independence was what impressed him from the first moment he set foot in north Korea. When he and his party crossed the 38th parallel, they were stopped by the guards.

This was due to a slip of the reception personnel who had been instructed by the General to see that there was no omission in welcoming them. Mr. Kim Gu could not conceal his displeasure at the guards challenging him when he was coming to the north on the understanding that his past would not be held against him and on a formal invitation.

Hearing that the General had learned of this and reprimanded the official concerned, he felt sorry thinking that the General had dealt with the man so strictly when he and his party had been checked by our own guards who were not foreign soldiers.

I (An U Saeng) was late in leaving Seoul because I was delayed in settling outstanding matters, and arrived at the 38th parallel with Mr. Kim Gyu Sik and his suite. I took a few steps forward and shouted in Russian, "Tovarish". But the men who came out were not Soviet soldiers but Korean guards and reception officials.

This was something which we had not expected, because we had thought that in the north, as in south Korea where the American troops played the master, the Soviet soldiers would be acting as masters as a matter of course.

When Mr. Kim Gu and his party attended the public performance given in celebration of the joint conference, they were also pleased at the national melodies of the songs and the national rhythms of the dances and so they applauded loudly.

At the Hwanghae Iron Works, they were deeply impressed at the sight of the gigantic blast furnaces being skilfully operated by Koreans. At an exciting scene of tapping the molten iron they even shouted "Hurrah!"

Deeply moved at the situation in north Korea where the fresh spirit of independence was brimming in all spheres of social life and things everywhere were Korean and full of national flavour, Mr. Kim Gu said that "it is vibrant with a new rising spirit." This remark from a man who was usually tacitum and slow of speech rather than being a fluent speaker was an expression of his respect for the General who had laid a fine groundwork for national independence and sovereignty which he had longed for all through his life of 70 years.

During his stay here he was also deeply impressed by the modest and kindhearted character and lofty virtues of the General.

This feeling budded and took shape even at the first reception. Upon his arrival in Pyongyang Mr. Kim Gu changed his clothes at the hotel and immediately went to see the General in his office.

Until then his deportment reminded one somehow that he was still caring about his importance and authority as President of the "Provisional Government."

The General received Mr. Kim Gu courteously and warmly and said, as though talking to an old acquaintance, that he must have had a hard time to come and thanked him for his coming all the way for the sake of the cause of national reunification in spite of his old age.

Mr. Kim Gu expressed his regret at arriving late for the conference and presented his son Kim Sin to the General.

Addressing Kim Sin, the General expressed appreciation for his trouble in taking his elderly father on a long journey.

He told him what had happened so far and asked him for his opinion about the agenda or proceeding of the conference. He also inquired whether he was comfortable.

Then he introduced me (Kim Jong Hang) as his secretary and recommended me to him as a secretary. Mr. Kim Gu felt embarrassed and declined the offer, but the General again urged him to use me as a secretary.

After this first meeting he was seen off by the General at the porch.

When he returned to his quarters with me, members of his suite gathered round him and asked. "Did you meet him, Sir?"

"He is a young General and is really admirable," he said with a feeling of confidence in the young General, his face radiating satisfaction and assurance.

To tell the truth, after the August 15 liberation, politicians from the south came to see General Kim Il Sung not with feelings of respect and admiration alone from the first.

Not infrequently, old politicians who, proud of their long records of political activities and high public reputation, had refused to take a humble attitude, but when they met the young General, they bowed their heads and felt respect for him. Such was the case with Mr. Ryo Un Hyong and also with Mr. Kim Gu.

This feeling of Mr. Kim Gu deepened further at Mangyongdae.

That day he visited the School for the Bereaved Children of Revolutionaries there.

Then, as the weather was fine, he went up to Mangyong Hill. On his way down after looking out over the surrounding scene, he passed the General's native home.

(To be continued)

# Seminars on Juche Idea Held Abroad

**On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding, various seminars on the Juche idea and the development of the DPRK were recently held in Sweden, Tanzania and Bangladesh.**

## Sweden

A Swedish National Symposium on the Successful Development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and an inaugural meeting of the Swedish Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea were held in Stockholm on Sep. 3.

The symposium was attended by Bert Andersson, chairman of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association, Jan-Erik Leistedt, chief of the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Southern Stockholm Region in Sweden, and chiefs and members of the Juche idea study groups from all parts of the country, more than 100 in all.

The chief of the group for the study of the Juche Idea of southern Stockholm region in Sweden made an opening address at the symposium.

Today the DPRK is positively contributing to the progress and development of the world as a full-fledged sovereign and independent state, he said.

## Tanzania

A Joint Seminar of Organizations for the Study of the Juche Idea in Tanzania was recently held in Dar-es-Salaam.

A report titled "The Juche Idea and Policy of Socialist Self-Reliance" and speeches were made at the seminar.

P.K. Mabiti, member of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and chairman of the Tanzanian National Coordinating Committee of Juche Idea Study Groups, said in the report that the Juche idea authored by President Kim Il Sung and being developed and enriched by Secretary Kim Jong Il is based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

Pointing out that the reality of Tanzania urgently demands a successful solution to the agricultural problem, he underlined the basic way of solving the rural question indicated by the President.

In order to realise the Juche idea and the policy of the socialist self-reliance in Tanzania, the reporter said, it is important to strengthen the party leadership and carry out the ideological education and organizational and mobilizing work among the party members and people in a well-knitted way so that they may thoroughly implement the decisions and instructions of the party centre, as taught by Secretary Kim Jong Il.

In his work "On the Juche Idea", the Secretary gave a comprehensive answer to the intrinsic characteristics of man, the speakers said, and argued its correctness.

## Bangladesh

A Bangladesh National Seminar on the Role of Education in the Building of an Independent, New Society was held at Dhaka University on Sep. 1.

A keynote report was made at the seminar by Musa Ansary, acting chairman of the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy.

He said:

His Excellency President Kim Il Sung in "Theses on Socialist Education," a great educational programme for training people to be truly capable men with Chajusong and creativity and an immortal classical work which shows the road to be followed by education of our time, taught that socialist education is a work of rearing people into independent and creative social beings.

In his work "On Further Developing Educational Work" His Excellency dear Kim Jong Il said that the basic realms of social progress involve the activities to transform nature, society and man.

He taught that if we are to accelerate social progress we must give definite priority to the remoulding of man in particular, while pushing on the transformation of all these three simultaneously. This is because man transforms nature and society and because the level of social progress is determined, in the final analysis, by his ideological consciousness and by his cultural and technological standards.

# Upswing in Newly Started 200-Day Campaign

The Korean working people are reporting remarkable results every day in the newly started 200-day campaign.

The power stations have increased power supply to the socialist construction sites by keeping production on a high level.

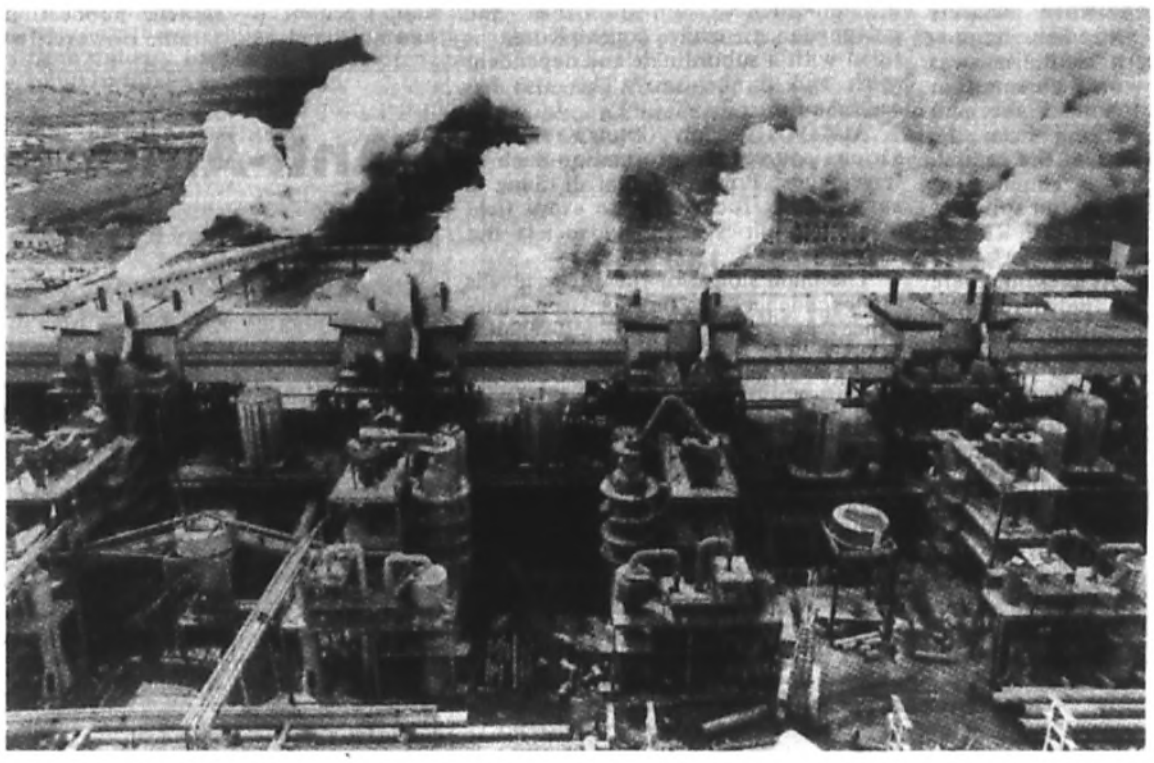
The Kanggye youth, the Hochongang and other hydraulic power stations have markedly increased power output per ton of water by renovating technology and introducing advanced operating method.

Meanwhile, the thermal power stations have boosted power output nearly 30 percent over last year's comparable time by improving the management of equipment and technological control.

The cement producers across the country are overshooting their daily targets, having set the goal of the new 200-day campaign 20 percent above the results of the previous campaign.

The transport workers under the railway ministry have also effected innovations from the first days of the new campaign, lifting the daily freight turnover 16.6 percent up on that in the previous campaign and 52 percent over last year's corresponding time.

The renewed 200-day campaign was launched in full force at the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, a chemical giant, too. The builders there are waging a high-pitched drive to move up the date of the general test operation of the Vinalon production line. They are topping their daily quotas 50 percent.



**The construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex is accelerating at rapid pace.**

# Electrification of Hyesan-Manpo Railway Section Started

A meeting to start the electrification of the Hyesan-Manpo Railway section was held at Manpo Youth Station in Chagang Province on Sep. 23.

It is a gigantic project of great significance in developing rich natural resources of the northern inland area and in accelerating socialist construction by easing the strain on transportation and improving the people's living and the cultural standard of the railway.

At the meeting a report of Choe Ryong Hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea (LSWYK), was followed by speeches of members of the youth shock brigades and railway builders.

The reporter and speakers said that President Kim Il Sung, hearing the report about the completion of the first-stage project of the northern railway on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding, highly estimated the work done by the young people as a great feat and put forward an honorable task to consolidate the successes already made and carry out the electrification of the Hyesan-Manpo line quickly.

# *Maize & Rice Harvesting*

Bountiful harvesting is at its hight in the rural villages of Korea.

According to data available at the agricultural commission, maize and rice harvesting had been carried out respectively by 98.5 and 20 percent as of Sep. 24, taking the country as a whole.

Maize harvesting is near completion in South Hwanghae Province and Nampo Municipality. Rice harvesting has reached the 30 percent mark there.

The daily harvesting quotas are topped more than 20 percent in South Pyongan and North Hwanghae Provinces and Kaesong Municipality with the total mobilization of workforce and machines.

By use of tractors and other means of transport, grains are brought in soon after they are reaped.

Meanwhile, the thrashing grounds are being readjusted and thrashers checked up and repaired in preparation for thrashing.

# North is Independent While South Dependent: S. Korean Priest

**"President Kim Il Sung's Juche idea is based on the principles of self-defence, self-sustenance and independence, while south Korea is filled with a subordinate and dependent spirit and flunkyism."**

**This comment was made by Rev. Hong Gun Su on Sep. 3, in KBS's TV program, "Midnight forum – the ideological problem in the course of democratisation".**

**Stressing that he felt nothing wrong about what he said in the forum, he made clear his position in an interview with a reporter of the south Korean daily Hankyore Sinmun. His interview was carried by its Sep. 22 issue.**

**Here is the full text of the interview. (Title and translation are ours. . . Ed.)**

**Q:** First of all, you said, "Communism was born of a humanistic spirit". This remark of yours has become a controversial issue. What do you think about it?

**A:** I know it very well. However, that thesis makes sense. Historically, communism emerged when workers and farmers were extremely impoverished while Western capitalism was developing. In other words, communism emerged to improve inhuman labor and living conditions, resulting from the structural contradictions of the capitalist system. This spirit is common to Christians' "love thy neighbour spirit".

**Q:** You also mentioned north Korea's reunification doctrine, didn't you?

**A:** Of course I did. At present, there are people who are indifferent or opposed to the reunification, claiming, "It's difficult because of ideological differences" or "As long as the north Korean communists exist, it is impossible." But I would like to say that there is a "third way". In fact, both the south and north publicly abandoned the doctrine of reunification by absorption. The principal theory of President Roh's July 7 Declaration is the recognition of the two different systems. The north's reunification doctrine is based on the premise of preservation of the present systems on both sides and autonomous life based on these systems and an independent confederal government to deal with military, diplomatic and national affairs. Is there any reason we should refuse this doctrine?

**Q:** You said, "President Kim Il Sung's Juche idea is based on the principles of self-defence, self-sustenance and independence, while south Korea is filled with a subordinate and dependent spirit and flunkeyism." This also has caused a furore.

**A:** As is widely known through various sources of information such as travelogues, President Kim Il Sung is applying his Juche idea to every field including politics, economy, society and culture.

The main slogan of the Juche idea is "independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in defence". This slogan has been actually carried out.

As a matter of fact, there are no foreign troops staying in north Korea nor is there any foreign interference in its foreign and domestic affairs. On the other hand, there is no spirit of national independence in south Korea, except among some young students.

Psychological dependence on the United States is prevalent in the south.

For example, criticism in the "NCC Declaration" on Feb. 29 concentrated on the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons in south Korea. An anti-American movement is not a crime even in the U.S. But in this country, people engaged in this movement are labeled leftist and detained.

Besides, it is the U.S. that has the right to issue orders to our troops and move item. This shows we are denied sovereignty laid down in the Constitution and under International Law, aren't we?

**Q:** In the last part of your controversial statement, you said, "Juche idea should be allowed to be discussed freely if we have democracy here."

**A:** In my view, democracy means full guarantee of such basic human rights as freedom of religion and conscience, freedom of idea and learning and freedom of speech, publication, assembly and association. However, we do not enjoy these freedoms our society now. I made those remarks from the point of view that at least the freedom to discuss and study ideas freely should be guaranteed. We must not repeat the "folly" of mystifying a particular idea or theory and arousing curiosity about it.

Pointing out that all the world's great scholars including Galbraith who visited south Korea recently and spoke "the decline of ideologies" and "the era of diversification", he said, "It is nonsense to label people as leftist or extreme leftist against the trends for democratisation."

"The National Security Law and anti-communist idea which choke our society should be faded away. We need a space where we can breathe freely."

## Opponents Criticize Amnesty

The amesty for 52 political prisoners was criticized on Oct. 3 by the opposition parties and groups who had been demanding the release of "all political prisoners," reported The Japan Times dated Oct. 4.

Kim Dae Jung, the leader of the Party for Peace and Democracy, said that "Only one-tenth of the prisoners of conscience" were freed and added, his party along with other opposition parties, will try to enact a special law to win the release of all the "prisoners of conscience."

These 52 prisoners released this time included two Koreans with Japanese residency, Lee Chul, 39 and Kim Chol Hyon, 42, who had been held on charge of being "spies" of north Korea.

Mamoru Kamoi, representative of the Tokyo Committee to Save Lee Chul, commented he is glad to know of Lee's release, but feels anger toward the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA), the predecessor of the present Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP), which cooked a false charge against him.

Thirty one Koreans with Japanese residency are still imprisoned as political prisoners in south Korea, according to the Association to Save Japan-Born Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea.

"We will continue to take any action necessary to save all the Japan-born Korean political prisoners in south Korea," said Shigeru Yoshimatsu, secretary-general of the Japan National Council for Korean Residents in Japan who are Political Prisoners in South Korea.

This time 1,026 prisoners were released in all.

## Poor Labor Conditions Produce Diseases

More than 800 industrial workers have reported to the government that they have suffered from occupational diseases, most of them caused by poor working conditions, The Korea Herald reported on Oct. 2.

According to the labor ministry on Oct. 1, a total of 828 people reported last month they had contracted various diseases while working at factories or in coal mines.

Half of them are not working at present, the ministry said.

Of the total, only 82 had been given medical treatment or received compensations under the industrial accident insurance program.

The ministry said 429 people complained of black lung, a disease common to coal miners, 111 of hearing ailments, 96 of poisoning by heavy metals such as chrome and lead, 55 of poisoning by toxic chemical substances and nine of dermatitis.

The report said 309 sufferers were from mining industry, 225 from metal processing and machinery-building industries and 55 from other manufacturing industries.

By area, 366 workers were from the Seoul labor office, 150 from Pusan office, 122 from the Taegu office, 118 from the Inchon office, 45 from the Taejon office and 27 from the Kwangju office.

## Anti-Americanism Surges In S. Korea

Misconduct by Americans during the Olympics has fueled the already growing wave of anti-Americanism that has been spreading across the country in recent years and has provided the impetus for renewed nationalistic anti-American protest.

During the Olympics, many south Korean shopkeepers refused to let Americans into their shops and on several occasions American athletes were booed.

Anti-government protesters chanted anti-American slogans, threw fire bombs at American military bases and burnt American flags. Americans were branded as "imperialists" and the relationship between the U.S. and south Korea was called a "master-servant" relationship.

The surge of anti-Americanism began right from the opening ceremony when American athletes were criticised for the disorderly and informal way they "strolled" around the track waving flags and displaying signs with personal messages.

The south Korean media was very critical of the conduct because they traditionally place great importance on rituals and ceremonies.

When south Korean coaches and officials attacked a referee from New Zealand, the south Korean media labelled the conduct as shameful. However, when they learned that NBC, one of America's three national networks, extensively covered the incident, south Koreans accused the network of distorting the episode and tarnishing their nation's image.

When two American Olympic swimmers stole a statue from a hotel in Seoul and were expelled from the Games, most people interpreted the incident "not as a stupid prank but as a sign of serious disrespect for their nation," according to a Reuter-Kyodo report quoted in the Japan Times on Oct. 3.

An incident in late September in which a taxi driver was beaten up by four American soldiers also received a lot of media attention and helped to fan anti-American sentiments.

The extent of south Korean nationalism and anti-Americanism could be seen in the response to the release of the American film "Fatal Attraction." Some people stormed a cinema showing the film and painted slogans on the screen protesting against the distribution of the film by an American company. Under the old policy, U.S. films were distributed by local distributors. According to a Reuter-Kyodo report from Seoul, American distributors said they were facing a campaign of death threats and fire bombings. A sit-in and a demonstration in front of a cinema where the movie was showing was attended by over 200 south Korean film makers.

"Koreans become very sensitive whenever they feel someone takes a patronizing attitude toward them," said an editorial writer for a major Seoul daily in an interview with a correspondent for the AP, quoted in the Oct. 2 edition of the Mainichi Daily News. "They think it is time for them to assert their independence."

Behind these incidents is the perception, especially among dissidents that the U.S. and the presence of its troops have been helping the dictatorial governments. Many south Koreans still blame the U.S. military for assisting Gen. Chun Doo Hwan and Roh Tae Woo to use troops under American control to massacre thousands of civilians in the 1980 Kwangju incident.

Summing up, a south Korean professor of political science at Choong-Ang University told an AP correspondent in an interview quoted in the Mainichi Daily News on Oct. 2, "Anti-Americanism is not going to disappear with the closing of the Olympics. It will get worse, if anything."

**Students at Seoul's Sogang University on Sep. 13 walk past a campus building with a "Yankee Go Home" banner as part of their anti-U.S. protests. (Reuter)**

# 6,267 Killed in S. Korean Army

A total of 2,544 men of south Korean troops have committed suicide or have been lynched to death since 1980 in south Korea while 3,723 people also died during their military service.

This shocking fact was revealed by the south Korean defence ministry on Oct. 5.

According to the report, 2,254 killed themselves and 290 were lynched to death.

The Dong-A Ilbo on Oct. 5 pointed out that the cause is "strict discipline by superior officers."

The ministry also said that 3,723 people also died in accidents.

Among them were 1,693 privates, 946 defenders and the rest were officers.

### 50 Killed by Forced Labor

Meanwhile, 50 persons died while being trained the "Samchong reeducational program," the ministry revealed on Sep. 29, according to the Korea Herald.

Four of them were shot to death in two riots, 13 appeared to have died of "sudden external shock", and the rest, 33, succumbed to numerous diseases including pneumonia, cirrhosis of liver and colitis, the ministry said.

The ministry said that in the summer of 1980, the year when Chun Doo Hwan took power, 10,016 people were interned at 20 military camps and were subjected to forced labor for "re-education."

At that time, the regime said that they planned to "reeducate those who are wicked," and forced "violent criminals, swindlers and smugglers" to join the camps.

The ministry added that 41 trainees were captured while trying to escape from military bases and were sentenced to up to three years in prison.

Opposition parties had been demanding that the government reveal facts about forced labor.

**Trainees are training with logs in the Samchong reeducational training camp. Ex-trainees have organized a committee to inquire the truth and demanding to retrieve their lost honor and to inquire the truth. (The Hankook Ilbo)**

## S. Korean Defects to Pyongyang

A-41-year old south Korean from Hwangji-dong, Taebaek City in south Korean Kangwon Province recently crossed over to the north, the KCNA reported on Sep. 30.

Yang Chil Song cited family reasons and his disenchantment with the south Korean political situation as his main reasons for abandoning the south.

He spoke at length about the dissatisfaction with Roh Tae Woo which is widespread and of the growing hatred for his American backers.

"I am convinced that the reunification of the country will never come about as long as military fascists like Roh Tae Woo remain in power. I knew it would be impossible to see my father again," he said.

# Students Occupy Office of DJP Solon Demanding Arrest of Chun

A group of students calling for the arrest of Gen. Chun Doo Hwan and withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea stormed into the office of a ruling party lawmaker, according to an AFP-Jiji report from Seoul.

About 30 students wielding iron pipes and hurling gasoline bombs stormed the fourth floor office of the Democratic Justice Party's Chung Ho Yong at the lawmakers' hall near the national assembly, it said.

The students, wearing headbands that bore the inscription "Arrest Chun Doo Hwan" broke four windows and hung out two banners. One of them read: "Execute murderer of Kwangju Massacre," and the other: "Oust the U.S., which pulled the strings of the Kwangju Massacre," the report said.

It said that the students took down a portrait of Roh Tae Woo and hurled it out the window, shouting anti-government slogans through a loudspeaker.

They then locked themselves in and threatened to their deaths after setting fire to the office if the police entered, it added.

The two-hour protest ended when about 100 riot police broke through the office door, according to an AP report from Seoul.

# For Democracy and Self-Determination in Korea

**Here is the ad carried by the Sep. 26 issue of the Washington Post. It is paid for by the endorsers listed bellow and placed by the Korea Ad Campaign of the Korea Support Network.**

## What Part Does the United States Continue to Play in Korea's Division?

*The national unity of the Korean people is rooted in centuries of common language, culture, and tradition. At the end of WWII the Korean people were liberated from 35 years of Japanese colonial rule only to be divided, against their will, as a consequence of emerging cold war tensions between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. This arbitrary division resulted in a fratricidal war supported by foreign armies, the separation of 10 million family members, mutual distrust between brothers and sisters that is incompaticle with peace and stability, and the creation of one of the most heavily militarized and politically stifled regions of the world.*

- **The only foreign troops in Korea are 43,000 U.S. soldiers based in the south.**
- **The U.S. deploys the only nuclear weapons in Korea and a U.S. General commands the joint U.S./south Korea armed forces.**
- **Annual "Team Spirit" military exercises involving the U.S., south Korea, and Japan are provocative and hinder the progress of north/south talks.**

*Today, Koreans of all walks of life, led by students, workers, farmers, religious people, and intellectuals, are seeking to heal the wounds of the past and to achieve DEMOCRACY, SELFDETERMINATION, and PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION. In support of these objectives we, the undersigned, urge the United States government to:*

## What Can the United States Do?

- **Work to replace the 1953 Korean War Armistice with a Peace Treaty and establish, with the governments of north and south Korea, mutually acceptable timetables for: troop reductions on both sides of the DMZ, the removal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, and the termination of United States military command functions in south Korea.**
- **Call upon all nuclear powers to make Northeast Asia a nuclear free zone.**
- **Recognize that failure to support broad efforts to achieve genuine democracy in Korea undermines prospects for peaceful reunification and can lead only to the further deterioration of friendship between our two peoples.**

*Endorsed by:* American Friends Service Committee, Asia A. Bennett, Executive Secretary; Asian American Resource Workshop, Boston; Richard Balzer, Scott Baker, Troy, N.Y.; Andrew Bartlett; Sylvia Barnard, State University of New York at Albany; Walden Bello, Senior Analyst, Institute for Food and Development Policy; Lois Biener, Ph.D., Brown University Program in Medicine; Boston Alliance of Resources on Korea (BARK)*; Boston Rainbow Coalition; Ed Chang; Ye Soon Chang; Young Sook Chang; Kyung Sook Cho; Chang Kil Choe, One Korea Movement; Young Ja Cho; C. Choi; Doo H. Chung, MD; Tae-Soo Chung, MD; Church Committee on Human Rights in Asia*; Columbian Fathers, Justice and Peace Office*; Frances Crowe; Committee for a New Korea Policy*; Linda Daucher; Jean Delap; Keith Delap; Penny Deleray; David Easter, Committee for a New Korea Policy; Maud Easter, Center for Women in Government; Paul Epstein, MD, MPH; Nelson Foster, International Coordinator, Pacific Campaign to Disarm the Seas; Foxy 12; Dr Ayesha E. Gill, Committee for a New Korea Policy; Donn Ginoza; Linda A. Hall, Chicago Church Committee for Human Rights in Asia; Han Gyuh Reh (One Korea One People) Movement of USA*; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen O. Harvey; Pharis Harvey, North American Coalition for Human Rights in Korea; Hawaii Christians Against Nuclear Arms; John Hurst, University of California, Berkeley; Kyusik Hwang; Getty Kano, Art Against Apartheid; Peter Kiang, University of Massachusetts at Boston; Dong Soo Kim; Elaine H. Kim, Asian American Studies, UC Berkeley; Jinsoo Kim*; Ed Kinchley, SEIU Local 790; Korea Information and Resource Center*; Korea Working Group; Lamar Colorado United Methodist Church; Margery Leach; Dr. and Mrs. Hol P. Lee; Jai Hwa Lee; Kyung H. Lee; Namhee Lee, Church Committee on Human Rights in Asia; Suzanne Lee, Chairperson, Boston Chinese Progressive Association; Joe Levinger, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; Chang Young Liem, Han Gyuh Reh; Joan Huser Liem, University of Massachusetts at Boston; Paul Liem, Oakland, CA*; Popal Lee Liem; Ramsay Liem, Boston College*; M. Brinton Lykes, Rhode Island College; Dr. and Mrs. Harry Lynch; Joan Martin, Church and World Institute, Temple University, Phil., PA; John McDargh, Boston College; Yong Soon Min; Rev. Patrick Mauney, Episcopal Church Center, New York, NY; Mental Health Committee, Boston, Committee for Health Rights in Central America; Elliot Mishler, Harvard Medical School; Eric Montague; Rev. John Moyer, Northern California Ecumenical Council; Nautilus Pacific Research; North American Coalition for Human Rights in Korea*; Michael Numan, Boston College; Harriet Nusbaum, Troy, NY; Dorothy Ogle*; Hiroshi Ohta; "Pacific Campaign To Disarm the Seas; Heh- Rahn Park; Jin Won Park; Andrew Park; Pax Christi USA; Peace and Disarmament Intercommunity Center for Justice and Peace; Peace with Justice Commission, Northern California Ecumenical Council*; Philadelphia Committee for Peace and Justice in Asia*; Philadelphia Jobs with Peace Campaign; Philippine Workers Support Committee; Thoreau Raymond, Coeymans, NY; William Ryan, Boston College; Soo-Heon Park and Sook-Lyol Ryu; Sang Dal Cha, One Korea Movement; Daniel B. Schirmer, Friends of the Filipino People; Rev. Gustav H. Schultz, University Lutheran Chapel, Berkeley, CA; Ik-Gil Shin; Timothy S. Shorrock, Journalist; Margaret Smith. Troy. NY; Gi Wan Song; Wook Ha Song; Vicky Steinitz, University of Massachusetts at Boston; Jim Stentzel; Brenda Paik Sunoo; Prof. Harold Sunoo, One Korea Movement; Carl Swidorski, College of St. Rose; Holbrook Teter, Coalition to Aid Refugee Survivors of Torture; Third World Newareel; Chris Wang. MD. St. Joseph's Medical Center, Yonkers, NY; Gail Whang; John Witeck, Philippine Workers Support Committee; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Des Moines Branch; Merilyn Wong; Hung No Yi; Seon Hun Yi; Young-Moo Yoon, Han Gyuh Reh; Young Koreans United, USA*; Chong Yu, National Council of Churches of Christ of USA*

* Member, Korea Ad Campaign Committee, Korea Support Network (KSBN)
Affiliations for Identification Only

# Preparations for 13th World Festival of Youth & Students Progressing

## —Chairman of Korean Preparatory Com. Of Festival at News Briefing—

Choe Ryong Hae, chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, spoke of the successful progress of the preparations for the festival at a news briefing for home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on Oct. 5.

Declaring that the studies and drafting of programmes of festival activities and preparations for the functions of different categories are being energetically pressed ahead he said:

The programmes of the festival activities must, of course, be discussed and decided upon at the international preparatory committee. But, being the host country, we are directing great efforts to the studies of the programmes for making the festival a most splendid and impressive one with characteristics as the first of its kind in Asia, while drawing on the good experiences and usages of the previous festivals.

What holds an important place among the festival functions is the poltical event.

The political event of the festival will involve eight political symposium centres.

There will be discussed at the political symposium the international political situation and important problems facing the youth at the present juncture.

In the political functions a series of activities will be organized in diverse forms such as the opening of an anti-imperialist tribunal condemning the crimes of the imperialists, a central rally and national, regional and solidarity rallies according to the themes of the days of festival, and forums, get-togethers, and exhibitions.

The cultural and art festivities will be provided with colorful and gorgeous stages for an international art festival, stage performances, classic and modern music, movies, circus and magic, art and craft exhibitions, and international folk festivities.

The festival sports events will also cover a wide range. Sportsmen from many countries will play friendship games and Korean sportsmen will give demonstration performances.

The festival activities will include a function of "Day of Korea" according to usage. Expected that day are gatherings with Korean officials from different domains, a joint friendship meeting with youth and students from the five continents, a mammoth gymnastic display and a grand performance, a friendship soiree and other colorful events.

The festival will be climaxed with its opening and closing functions at the Rungrado Stadium, which will leave a deep impression on the participants.

On the brisk progress of material and technical preparations of vast scale for a success of the festival activities, Choe Ryong Hae said:

The quests to the festival will find available more than 260 modern architectures including the already completed sports establishments of Youth Street, the hostels and flats of Kwangbok Street which have entered the finishing stage, and the 150,000-seat Rungrado Stadium and the International Cinema House under construction on the Yanggak Islet.

While arranging the places of festival functions, we are energetically pushing on the work for improving the transport means and building up commercial and public service facilities, hygienic and health setups, parks and recreation grounds in Pyongyang so that the guests to the festival may not feel inconvenience in their activity and life.

Pyongyang Airport, Pyongyang, Sinuiju and Tumangang railway stations, Nampo and Wonsan ports are being modernly built up or reconstructed and expanded to receive the guests, and the Pyongyang-Kaesong Express Highway is being constructed.

In progress is the building up of the excellent International Press Hall, International Radio Hall, International Communications Centre and the arrangement of the news coverage and press rooms of major venues of functions including the Rungrado Stadium for the smooth coverage of festival by foreign correspondents and cameramen coming to the festival.

With the participation of many people of creative staff, artists, youths and students of broad strata, various designs of functions, festive and welcome signs, costumes and properties are being created with titanic efforts.

Through massive prize contests for the festival works in different sections, festival songs have been composed and popularised, and posters, commemorative badges, embroideries and crafts, postage stamps and picture albums are being made and brought out and festival exhibitions have been held.

The designs of the opening and closing functions of the festival have already been completed, and costumes of rich national coloring and modern aesthetic effects, a gigantic folding screen for the venue of the international folk festivities, and other designs and samples have been completed and their manufacture is being accelerated at full tilt.

The chairman of the Korean preparatory committee of the festival said the festival is being successfully prepared with the support and cooperation of youths and students worldwide.

The voices of support and solidarity of global scale to the Pyongyang festival is ringing louder day by day and activities of broad scale are going on to dynamically accelerate the preparations of the festival on international, regional and national scale, he stated.

He expressed the firm belief that all the youth and student bodies and youth organizations the world over, international and regional youth organizations and institutions, and youth and students of broad strata on the five continents will express invariable support and solidarity to the preparations for the Pyongyang festival.

**A poster for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in the DPRK next year.**

# Soviet Union Plans to Send 500-800 Delegates to Festival

On Sep. 21 Tass reported a talk of Mikhail Bazyma, executive secretary of the Soviet preparatory committee for the festival, with a Tass reporter.

He said that the forthcoming first-ever world youth forum in Asia will offer fresh opportunities for broader cooperation and dialogue between youth organizations professing different political, ideological and philosophical views.

He introduced the brisk preparations for the festival in the Soviet Union and continued:

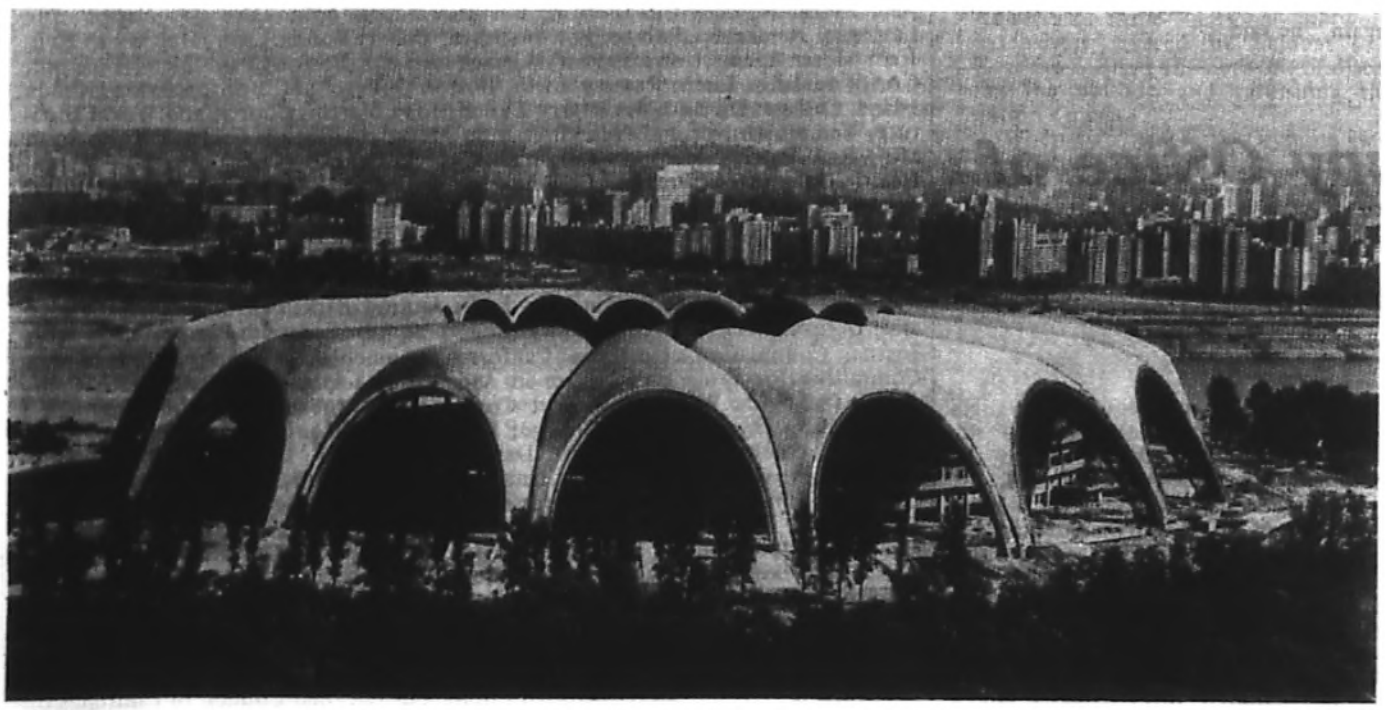
The Soviet preparatory committee for the festival was set up last May and is chaired by Viktor Mironenko, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League–with more than 38 million members, the largest youth organization in the Soviet Union.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has passed a resolution instructing ministries and agencies, non-governmental organizations and unions of creative people in the arts to help the preparatory committee in every possible way.

The Soviet Union's quota, he added, could stand at 500 to 800 people in the Pyongyang festival.

In the meantime, the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union (Komsomol) ratified the plan of preparations of the Soviet young people for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

**(Continued on page 7)**



**Outer view of the Rungrado Stadium, which is now under construction. The opening and closing ceremonies of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students will be held at this stadium. The roofing of the stadium was completed in August.**

# Compilation of "Encyclopedia Of Korean Geography" Completed

The Educational Books Publishing House had brought out some volumes of "Encyclopedia of Korean Geography" (vols. 1-30) compiled mainly by the Institute of Geography of the Academy of Sciences.

About 500 scientists, specialists and technicians from appropriate institutions including institutes under the Academy of Sciences took part in the compilation of this encyclopedia, worthy of being called national treasure, which took them five years.

The 30-volume encyclopedia is largely divided into departmental geography and local geography.

"Revolutionary History Geography" and "Grand Nature Remaking in the Workers' Party Age," books belonging to the departmental geography, describe by regional groups and in chronological order the revolutionary battle sites and historical sites associated with the revolutionary history and imperishable revolutionary exploits of President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Belonging to the departmental geography are the books "Ancient Geography," "Natural Geography," "Soil Geography," "Climate," "Zoogeography," "Phytogeography" and "Scenic Spots" which classify and systematize the features of the lithosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere of Korea, the natural complex and the features of its change and the results of researches into the natural resources and scenic spots of Korea and books giving regional and historical accounts of the features of the distribution of productive forces.

The local geography gives comprehensive reviews of the provinces and municipalities in the northern half of Korea.

Belonging to the local geography are books which describe in detail the location and sphere, administrative division, historical and geographical review, revolutionary battle sites and historic sites, natural treasures, population, natural conditions, natural resources and distribution of productive forces in different sectors of the national economy of each province, municipality, city, district and county.

(Continued from page 6)

Tass reported on Sep. 27 in this connection:

Music concerts, art contests, sports games, demonstrations for peace and disarmament and meetings with the participants in the past world festival – these are only part of the plan of preparations of the Soviet youth for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students slated to be held in Pyongyang in the summer of 1989. The Central Committee of the Komsomol ratified the plan for the festival on Sep. 27.

According to the plan, international clubs of the festival will be organized and international festivals of art circles held in big cities of the Soviet Union. A youth film week in connection with the Pyongyang festival will take place in the spring of next year. As for the composition of a Soviet delegation, it will be decided on the basis of the contests.

According to talk of Executive Secretary Mikhail Bazyma to a Tass reporter, contests will be held at Komsomol primary organizations, enterprises and educational institutions and winners there will go to Pyongyang.

## In Mongolia

*Preparations for the festival are brisk in Mongolia.*

*The members of the "Peace and Youth" Club of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Mongolia which opened with the festival ahead made public an appeal to their young compatriots.*

The appeal said that the festival, the first of its kind in Asia, is of weighty significance in the struggle of the progressive youths of the world. We actively support the decision of the Mongolia National Preparatory Committee of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and call for big successes in labour, education, art and culture and sports, it stressed.

It also called upon all the young people to take an active part in the preparations for the festival and strive to raise a larger amount of festival fund by enlisting the talents of youth and all reserves.

Meanwhile, a meeting of youth, students and artists in Ulan Bator was held to review the first-stage work of the relay march of art and culture now in progress with the festival drawing near.

## Panamanian Com. Formed

The Panamanian National Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was formed.

The committee consists of representatives of youth and student organizations in Panama.

## Foreign Mass Media

**Foreign publications give wide publicity to the preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.**

**Cuban mass media** are giving wide publicity to the successful preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in the DPRK.

**Juventud Rebelde** in an article headlined "Preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students Stepped Up" said:

Pyongyang is dynamically pressing on the preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The publication of postage stamps, books and documents concerning the festival has been completed.

The Korean song "The future masters are youth and students" and other music pieces for the festival have been recorded in foreign languages.

More than 300,000 copies of publications showing Korea of today have been issued up until now.

The paper also carried an article saying that "Hundreds of Cuban delegates are to participate in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students scheduled in Pyongyang of the DPRK. If you work well, you will be selected by your organizations".

It said that the selection of delegates to the festival and other colorful functions concerning the festival were to be held by various youth organizations in Cuba.

The Aug. 31 issues of the papers **Granma** and **Trabajadores** gave an account of the successful building of a 105-story hotel in Korea.

**The Prensa Latina News Agency** reported an article entitled "Preparations for the Festival in Pyongyang".

**The GDR newspaper Neues Deutchland** Sep. 16 said in a report about the Second Meeting of the National Preparatory Committee of the GDR for the Festival:

At the meeting, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Free German Youth who is chairman of the national preparatory committee, spoke of the impressions he had got when he attended the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

He said everywhere he went in Pyongyang he saw Korean youths waiting with great joy for the day when they will meet with young people from all parts of the world.

He informed the meeting of the successful progress of preparations for the festival in the GDR.

**The Czechoslovak newspaper Mlada Fronta** Sep. 13 devoted one whole page to an article entitled "Toward the Festival," which said:

The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students due in Pyongyang in July next year will put up the slogan "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship."

The newspaper reported that the Czechoslovak national preparatory committee for the festival was formed and active.

**The television of Czechoslovakia** Sep. 14 reported about the preparations for the festival.

**The Afghan newspaper Hakikat Enkulab Saur** conveyed what Afghan youth said in support of the Pyongyang festival.

Another **Afghan newspaper Anis** Sep. 4 also dealt with the world festival of youth and students.

**The Algerian newspaper El Mondjahid** Sep. 12 reported that the Second Meeting of the Provisional Working Group for the Preparations of the Festival was held in El Djazair.

**The Austrian newspaper Volksstimme, the Zairese magazine Umoja, the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Watan, the Ethiopian newspaper Addis Zemen and the Lebanese newspapers Al Nida and A Safir** reported about the preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

## NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

### Agreements, Accords between DPRK and For. Countries (July 2-Aug. 25)

**JULY 2**

* A protocol of the Fifth Session of the Joint Committee of the Government of the DPRK and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was signed.
* A 1988-90 working plan for information and cultural cooperation between the DPRK and the Great Socialist People's Arab Jamahiriya was signed.

**JULY 7**

* A protocol of the 15th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the DPRK and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was signed.

**JULY 12**

* A protocol of the 28th Meeting of the Inter-governmental Committee of Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the DPRK and the People's Republic of China was signed.

**Aug. 6**

* A protocol on mutual delivery of commodities and payments for 1988 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed.

**Aug. 14**

* A protocol of the Third Meeting of the Inter-governmental Joint Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Tanzania was signed.

**Aug. 25**

* A protocol of the First Meeting of the Inter-governmental Joint Committee of Korea and Senegal was signed.

### Foreign Dels. To Pyongyang (July 28 – Aug. 23)

**July 28**

* A high-level party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia led by Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

**Aug. 1**

* Phong Savath Boupha, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the DPRK.

**Aug. 5**

* A military delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, minister of national defence.

**Aug. 8**

* A delegation of Ethiopian People's Police Force headed by its Chief Commissioner Major General Worku Zewdie.

**Aug. 10**

* A delegation of the National Resistance Movement of Uganda headed by Amanya Mushega, member of the National Resistance Council and minister of local government.
* Giancarlo Elia Valori, secretary general of the Italian Institute of International Relations.
* A delegation of party workers of the Political and Ideological Education Department of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Workers' Party headed by Benisio Bareto Neto, deputy director of its department.
* A delegation of the Conakry University of Guinea headed by Aboubacar Sompare, its president.
* A delegation of the Aden University of Democratic Yemen headed by Muhammad Abubikr Alumeri, its vice president.
* A delegation of the Study of the Juche Idea of the Federico Villareal National University of Peru headed by Lucio Sandoval Sifuentes, dean of a faculty of the university.
* A Venezuelan scholars delegation led by Nestor Romero, professor of the Zulia University of Venezuela, and Carlos Mucino Albaral, professor of the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

**Aug. 12**

* A Tanzanian government economic delegation headed by Amina Salum Ali, minister of State for International Cooperation of the Foreign Ministry.
* A friendship delegation of the Bank of China headed by its Chairman of the Board of Directors and President Wang Deyan.
* A delegation of the Supreme People's Procuratorate of China headed by its deputy chief procurator Feng Jinwen.
* A delegation of the Bulgarian Journalists Union headed by Kamen Kalinov, editor-in-chief of the Bulgarian Paper Nova Svetlina.

**Aug. 19**

* A delegation of the National Preparatory Committee of Czechoslovakia for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students headed by Petro Churan, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union of Czechoslovakia.
* A Senegalese government economic delegation to participate in the first meeting of the joint committee between the governments of Korea and Senegal.
* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of the National Autonomous University of Mexico.
* A delegation of the Senegalese Socialist Party headed by Djibo Ka, member of the Political Bureau of the SSP Central Committee and national secretary in charge of international relations of the party.

**Aug. 22**

* A Soviet youth delegation led by Victor Mironenko, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.

**Aug. 23**

* Jose Rafael Nunez Tenorio, vice-chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea and director of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, and his companions.

(KCNA)

# DPRK's Consistent Efforts for Nuclear-Free Korean Peninsula and Disarmament

*By James Kim*
Special to The People's Korea

***The DPRK, a non-nuclear nation, has made energetic efforts to make the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone, regarding the establishment of nuclear-free, peace zones in various parts of the world as an effective measure to prevent a nuclear holocaust.***

***It has also made numerous proposals for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and for disarmament, showing a flexible attitude toward the withdrawal of U.S. troops in south Korea.***

***However, none of these proposals have been realized because of negative attitude by the United States and South Korea.***

***Here are major proposals made by the DPRK for peace and detente on the Korean Peninsula in the 1980s:***

As its first commitment to a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula, the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) signed a joint declaration on the establishment of a Northeast Asian regional nuclear-free, peace zone with the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) on March 16, 1981.

The joint declaration said, "All the nuclear weapons deployed in Northeast Asian region should be withdrawn and destroyed and the development, test, production, possession, carriage, storage, shipment and use of nuclear and biochemical weapons in this region be totally prohibited."

## Three-Way Talks Aimed at Replacing Armistice Agreement With Peace Agreement and Adopting Nonaggression Declaration

The DPRK in January 1984 proposed to have talks with the United States and South Korea to discuss tension-reducing measures. The North Koreans wanted to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement (between Pyongyang and Washington) and adopt a declaration of nonaggression (between North and South Korea) through three-way talks. As South Korea did not sign the Korean Armistice Agreement, the question of replacing it with a peace agreement cannot be discussed between North and South Korea. [North Korea avoids using a nonaggression "pact" or "treaty" because they are often used to mean agreements between different sovereign nations.]

The logic of the three-way talks is clear. Technically speaking, the DPRK and the United States are still at war. No Soviet troops have been in North Korea since 1948, no Chinese troops since 1958. Neither do they deploy nuclear weapons in the north, only the U.S. does so in the south. Therefore, the initiative should be taken by the Americans.

Pyongyang also wanted to talk with Washington and Seoul about the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the Korean Peninsula.

However, the DPRK did not insist on withdrawal of some 48,000 U.S. troops in South Korea as a condition for the proposed three-way talks.

As a sign of flexibility, North Korea informally told Japan that it would demand no immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea in the proposed three-way talks. (The Daily Yomiuri, July 5, 1984)

Kim Gi Nam, the then editor-in-chief of Rodong Sinmun, told a Tokyo Shimbun reporter that the DPRK would neither demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea nor put forward the troop withdrawal issue as a precondition for the three-way talks. (The Tokyo Shimbun, April 24, 1985)

Rodong Sinmun is the official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

## DPRK Proposes to Stop Major Mil. Drill

In January 1986, the DPRK announced that it would refrain from staging large-scale military exercises throughout the country from Feb. 1 and stop all military exercises while the north-south dialogues continued.

The decision made in a Jan. 11 statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was intended to create a favourable atmosphere for the on-going north-south dialogues.

Pyongyang urged Washington and Seoul to take a similar step in order to reduce tensions.

However, the United States and South Korea staged "Team Spirit" military joint exercise that year, too, and the planned talks were not held.

## Three-Way Military Talks Proposed

On June 17, 1986, North Korean Defense Minister O Jin U sent letters to Gen. William J. Liversy, the then commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, and the then South Korean Defense Minister Lee Ki Baek, calling for three-way military talks. This was the first time that the North Korean top military official made such an offer.

The agenda items proposed by Minister O included:

1) Suspension of military exercises and arms buildup "which constitute a direct factor for the heightened tension;"
2) Reduction of armed forces and defense spending; and
3) Observance of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

## Pyongyang Expresses Readiness To Hold Talks with U.S. and South Korea on Nuclear-Free Korean Peninsula

With a view to eliminating the danger of nuclear war, the DPRK in a June 23, 1986 proposal, called for making the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone so as to ensure peace and security in Korea and the rest of the world.

In the three-point proposal Pyongyang expressed its readiness to hold talks with Washington and Seoul if they deem it necessary to hold negotiations on the matter.

The three-point offer was contained in a government statement whose key-note was as follows:

Firstly, the DPRK government will refrain from the testing and production, stockpiling and introduction of nuclear weapons, and will not permit the establishment of any foreign military bases, including nuclear bases, and will not allow the foreign nuclear weapons to pass through its territory, territorial airspace and territorial waters;

Secondly, the government of the United States, in keeping with the desire of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, must take steps to stop the introduction of new-type nuclear weapons into South Korea, reduce phase by phase all the already-introduced weapons and further withdraw them completely and abolish all operational plans on the usage of nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula; and

Thirdly, if the U.S. government and the South Korean authorities deem it necessary to hold any negotiation regarding the proposal on turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, the DPRK government will respond to such a negotiation at any time, irrespective of its formality.

Both Moscow and Beijing supported the proposal.

## International Conferences Held

In September 1986 the DPRK hosted an international conference to discuss ways and means to remove the increasing danger of nuclear war in Korea.

The September 6-8 Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula adopted a Pyongyang declaration. The conference was attended by 93 delegations from 80 countries and 32 international organizations.

The declaration made public on the last day of the conference demanded:

1) The design, test, production, stockpile, possession, deployment, proliferation and use of nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula be prohibited;
2) The installation of foreign military bases and the stationing of foreign troops be outlawed;
3) Korea be made neutral by cancelling any military treaty of aggressive character and by foiling all attempts to establish a new military alliance;
4) Military exercises be ended and the number of troops and weapons be reduced;
5) The proposed three-way talks and three-way military negotiations be realized and the presently stalled north-south dialogue be resumed to create detente;
6) The 24th Olympic Games be co-hosted by North and South Korea; and
7) Korea be reunified on the basis of the three principles of national reunification as a means of securing an everlasting peace.

An International Conference for Denuclearization, Peace and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity in the Asian-Pacific Region was held from September 24 to 26, 1987 in Pyongyang and a communique and a resolution on Korea were adopted by the participants.

The conference was sponsored by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization and attended by 61 delegations from 45 countries and 11 international organizations.

The delegates shared the view that the following measures should be implemented as soon as possible.

- All nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from Asia and the Pacific. Asia and Pacific region must not be allowed to be testing sites and dumping grounds of nuclear weapons. No warships carrying nuclear weapons must be allowed to call on ports of any country in the region.
- All foreign military bases in the region must be dismantled and foreign troops be withdrawn. No country in the area should allow base facilities to foreign powers.
- All U.S. troops and nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from South Korea and all military bases there be dismantled.
- The constructive proposals of the government of Afghanistan for a political solution and for national reconciliation should be given all support.
- Public opinion should be mobilized to stop the most tragic war in recent times – the Iran-Iraq War. All warships of the United States and NATO countries and their armed forces must be withdrawn from the Gulf.
- The Indian Ocean must be converted into a zone of peace.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

In reference to the Korean question, the **Romanian** foreign minister said:

"We declare once again our solidarity and positive support for the initiatives of the DPRK and its political and diplomatic efforts to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic basis."

Reviewing the events in the international arena this year, the **Soviet** foreign minister stressed that the contact between the north and the south of Korea was aimed at revolving the reunification problem.

The **Albanian** foreign minister declared that Albania would support the efforts of the Korean people for the reunification of the country on an independent basis.

The **Zimbabwean** president said Korea remains divided and tension is growing acute on the Korean Peninsula owing to the presence of foreign forces in south Korea. He called for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea and the reunification of Korea.

The **Burkina Faso** minister of external relations said Burkina Faso, a non-aligned country, is interested in the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The **Afghan** foreign minister declared support to the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by the Korean people themselves.

The **Ghanaian** secretary for foreign affairs held that the Korean people should be allowed to resolve the country's reunification question independently, free from foreign pressure and influence.

The **Guinean** foreign minister said the situation on the Korean Peninsula remains strained despite a host of constructive proposals made in connection with the Korean question. He stressed that foreign interference and arms buildup policy are the chief obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Noting that Korean reunification has not yet been realised in spite of the broad support and efforts of the world people, the **Mozambican** foreign minister expressed the hope that the day will come when a reunified Korea will become a member of the United Nations.

Expressing support to dialogue and contact between the north and the south of Korea, the **Togolese** minister of foreign affairs and cooperation expressed the hope that a peaceful reunification of Korea will be realised as the entire Korean people desire on the basis of the three principles of national reunification put forward by the DPRK.

The **Egyptian** foreign minister expressed the expectation that the Korean question will be resolved in conformity with the desire of the Korean people to reunify the country.

The **Colombian, Swedish, Kuwaiti, Argentine, Bolivian** and **Djibouti** delegates also called for dialogue and contact between the north and the south of Korea and the solution of the Korean question by the Korean people themselves.

(Continued from page 1)

vivid revelation of the traitors' intention to keep the U.S. forces remaining in south Korea on the pretext of "joint defence" and act a shock brigade in the execution of the U.S.'s Asia-Pacific strategy.

The south Koreans must withdraw the criminal "northern policy" aimed at perpetuating the division of the country and immediately stop the reckless war moves which render the situation strained continually keeping the U.S. forces in south Korea.

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